people to your foregone conclusion to exclude? Suppose by your legislation you forced all citizens who emigrated to the territories to takes slaves and hold them there, would you not effectually secure and compel the adoption of constitutions recognising and establishing slavery? So, with no less certainty, when you undertake to exclude slaveholders with slaves, and slaves, and to admit only citizens with lishing slavery? So, with no less certainty, when you undertake to exclude slaveholders and slaves, and to admit only citizens without slaves, by your legislation, by your inviduous action, you have assured and compelled the adoption of constitutions containing the interdict of slavery. Nothing could more clearly demonstrate the injustice and unconstitutions containing the interdict of slavery. Nothing could more clearly demonstrate the injustice and unconstitutions of the proviso and all kindred measures of exclusion, as applied to the Territories. I am amazed at the inconsistency and inadequate conception of their position displayed by the quonorable gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. Hiebard] and others, who acknowladged the obligation to admit new States, whether slave or free, and to secure to the people alone entire freedom of choice as to the institutions, and yet at the same time are in favor of, and ready to enact, the Wilmot Proviso. Why, sir, it is palpable mockery, which evers both a wrong and an insult to the South, to avow that the right of deciding on their institutions belongs alone to the people, when called on to form States, and at the same time, by express legislation, to exclude the property to be recognised, and to admit to settlement only those who are without and hostile to it.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Schenek confidendently asserts that the opposition of Southern members to the admission of California, is solely because her people, in their constitution have excluded slavery; and he challanges contradiction or denial. For one, I am free to answer the gentleman without disguise or hesitation.

There are, sir, independent of the interdict of slavery, very grave impediments to

Jame from to smooth production of the production challanges contradiction or denial. For one, I am free to answer the gentleman without disguise or hesitation.

There are, sir, independent of the interdict of slavery, very grave impediments to the admission of California as she presents herself; but the most conclusive objection with me is that her people have not had the opportunity of fairly determining as to the institution of slavery, and its adaptation to the icirciamstances and necessities, and of unchecked election to adopt or reject it, but have been, in effect, so dealt with and constrained as to have no option but to exclude it. In violation of your own alleged principle of non-interference, and of allowance to the people who might entigrate there freely to determine their own institutions, you have refused to give them a territorial government without the odious proviso. You have refused to give them a territorial government without the odious proviso. You have needed to make the existence of wears of the people who might entigrate there freely to determine their own institutions, you have refused to give them a territorial government. You have held constantly impending over them a positive prohibition of slaveryold the succession of the northern states. He regarded this freemen of the purpose of expressed in favor of slavery and only the conducting of this Federal Government, in regarding the conducting of this Federal Government, in regarding the conducting of the extent of three freemen of the government. You have held constantly impending over them a positive prohibition of slaveholders with their slaves. You have incessantly clamored about the existence of Mexican laws to exclude them. You have refused to extend over them the Constitution as unjust and degrading to northern free michant from the discussion of the purposition as unjust and degrading to northern free michant from the discussion of the principle, by and the fight to the first the target to the South in their suitarism, not at the conducting of the past three or four michael the f

From State of the control of the con

out the proviso—give, as the Constitution entitles, to the citizens of all the States the privileges of migration and settlement with their property; and then, when sufficiently settled and authorized to constitute States, let the people freely decide, and I guaranty the cheefful acquiescence of the South in

States were ready and willing now to admit new slave States, and to extend to them this principle, although the Constitution did not require it. They were willing that in all the new States one man and five slaves should have as many votes as four of their free constituents. He understood his respected colleague from Luzerpe and his respected colleague from Luzerpe and his respected colleague from Union county, as being willing to give to five slaves and their master, in the new States, as many votes as four of their white constituents were entitled to. Let this fact go to their constituents.

Mr. WILLIAMS made a remark which did not reach the ear of the reporter.

Mr. STEVENS said he did not intend to missing to the ear of the reporter.

Mr. STEVENS said he did not intend to missing to the ear of the reporter.

Mr. STEVENS said he did not intend to missing to the effect of admitting new States in which the institution of slavery prevailed. Every new State where slavery existed would be entitled to a representation in the Federal Congress, based upon slave representation in the proportion of five slaves for three freemen; and the people of the old Connecticut Reserve, and the honest yeomanry of the Union, were to be balanced against a slave representation in that way. He, for one, could never agree to any such doctrine. The Constitution he would abide.

Mr. WILLIAMS made a remark which did not reach the ear of the reporter.

Mr. STEVENS said he did not intend to missing the proposition of slavery prevailed. Every new State where slavery existed would be entitled to a representation in the Federal Congress, based upon slave representation in the proportion of five slaves for three freemen; and the people of the old Connecticut Reserve, and the honest yeomanry of the Union, were to be balanced against a slave representation in that way. He, for one, could not require it.

Mr. STEVENS and he did not intend to missing the first which likes were of the intended to a representation in the proportion of five slaves fo

dignerity of the people of the North are willing to the control of the control of

assert any such understanding, Mr. STANTON. Why, then, did not the gen Mr. STANTON. Why, then, did not the gentleman answer when the question was put to him? Now, I understand that the Legislaturessof fourteen of the Northern States have declared against the admission hereafter of any slaveholding State into the Union. This is the sum and substance—this is the gist of the whole question. This is the pivot upon which it turns—this is the pivot upon which this Union is balanced—

Mr. DUNCAN interposed, and (Mr. S. yielding the floor) was understood to suggest that the declaration of those Legislatures had been qualified so far as to make it applicable to States mag out of territory now free.

gouleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Sravsas apays of it is the settled determination of a largh majority of the North, that no more slave States that be a dimitted into this Union. The gentleman from Ohio, [Mr. Grompsos.] solemnly, in his pace, stituents and of the people generally of the North. This may be true with the Whip party, with which the work of the North and the work of the North and the work of the North and the Whip and the North and the Whip and the North and the Whip party of the North have chood the Free-Soil-Abolitions sentiment, to wit: "No more slave States to be admitted into the Union," with the Constitution we have sworn to support, and that we are solemnly bound to observe and maintain, declares that "new States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union," with the union of the general conditional that we are solemnly bound to observe and maintain, declares that "new States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union," with the union of the solemnly bound to observe and maintain, declares that "new States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union," with the union of the solemnly of the people. It was this party that the third of the Constitution prohibitis slavery, is anti-republicantation, visit while the Constitution of the genus of our institutions, and a violation of the sovereign rights of freemen, and a violation of the sovereign rights of freemen, and a violation of the sovereign rights of freemen, and a violation of the sovereign rights of freemen, and a violation of the sovereign rights of freemen, and a violation of the sovereign rights of freemen, and a violation of the sovereign rights of freemen, and a violation of the sovereign rights of freemen, and a violation of the sovereign rights of freemen, and a violation of the sovereign rights of freemen, and a violation of the sovereign rights of freemen, and a violation of the sovereign rights of freemen, and a violation of the sovereign rights of freemen, and a violation of the sovereign rights of freemen, and a viola

but waived the motion temporarily at the re quest of Mr. J. A. KING, who, in order, he said, that there might be no mistake about his own senti-ments, or the sentiments of the State which he had the honor in part to represent, desired to read the joint resolutions of the Legislature of New York, on the subject of slavery, to which he had re-

No objection being made— Mr. KING read the following:

Mr. KING read the following:
Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That the determination indicated by the governor's messages and the resolutions of the legislatures of various of the slaveholding States, and by the representatives of such States in Congress, to extend domestic slavery over the territory acquired by the late treaty of peace with the Republic of Mexico, we feel bound to oppose by all constitutional means; and recognizing the constitutional power of Congress to prohibit, by positive enactment, the extension of slavery into free territory, our Senators in Congress are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested, to use their best efforts to insert such a positive prohibition into any law they may pass for the government of the territories in question.

Resolved, (if the Assembly concur.) That our

The Crors.—The Milledgeville Federal Union of the 11th instant says: "From every quarter we hear that the cotton crop is backward and interior. A late visit to several counties in Southwestern Georgia, affirms the correctness of these reports. Every planter that we heard speak of the subject, admitted that his cotton was less advanced than at the same time last year. The corn generally is middling fair. In most of the lower and middle counties of this State, the wheat crop is destroyed or seriously injured by the rust; in the upper counties it is said, it will yield an average harvest."

RAIN IN THE WEST'S On the 5th inst. a refreshing rain fell at Chicago and other places in Hinois. It relieved temporarily the anxiety about the wheat crop.

The last words of Mirabeau were "to sleep." He twice or thrice wrote to request that they would give him opium; he fell back again apparently lifeless, when some artillery being discharged in the neighborhood, the dying Mirabeau raised himself up on one arm, opened his eyes, smiled and said with a clear and almost exalting voice, "The funeral rites of Achilles have already commenced. I have an age of courage but not an instinct of hife," and expired.

A private letter from Judge Ellis, the Pre-sident of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Com-pany, who is now in Cincinnati, states that this road will be commenced this season under very